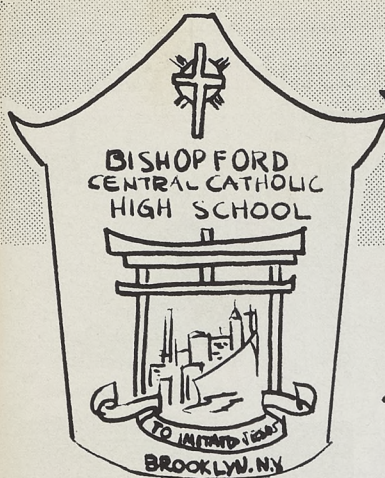


BISHOP FORD CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL



HIGHPOINT



Volume I, No. 1

BISHOP FORD CENTRAL CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL

November, 1976

New School, New Opportunities

by Victor Levine

Bishop Ford Central Catholic High School came into being in 1976, the bicentennial of our nation's founding. This new school is staffed by fifty-eight educators, thirty-one religious, and twenty-seven laymen who were selected from among more than one thousand applicants. On the average each has had twelve years experience; they have studied at sixty-seven colleges and universities across the nation and abroad. Bishop Ford Central Catholic High School educates in a Christian, specifically Catholic, manner.

This new school will depend on each and every student, striving as an individual and as a member of a unified community, for its success.

Along with the arrival of this new school comes a series of new policies, such as the controversial demerit system, the new grading policy, the academic honors, the student behavior code, and the discipline committee.

Although grades are not the end-all of a student's academic participation, they are essential in measuring his academic progress. The year is divided into four marking periods and the passing grade is 70%. The final grade given in a course will consist of 20% of each quarterly grade and 20% of the final examination. Report cards will be sent home primarily for the parents to evaluate and supervise the student's progress. Progress reports will be sent home several weeks prior to the report cards to warn parents of students endangered of failing.

Academic recognition encourages students to achieve academic excellence. A system of recognition has been devised. For example: "Academic Excellence" is given to those students who achieve a 95% or better overall average for the marking period with no grade lower than 90%; "First Honors" is given to those students who receive 94% to 90% for the marking period with no grade lower than 85%; "Second Honors" is given to those students who receive 89% to 85% with no grade lower than 80%. Seniors, Juniors, and Sophmores who have excelled in scholarship, and who show evidence of service, character and leadership, are also eligible for election to the school's chapter of the National Honor Society.

The demerit system which is an arm of the student behavior code was formed in order to promote justice. Demerits are assigned for certain infractions of school regulations.

Students who accumulate 10 demerits are placed on suspension. Students who accumulate 15 demerits may not participate in school activities and lose all school privileges. A student who accumulates 20 demerits can complete the school year but will not be invited back to the school next year. That student is also placed on suspension. A student who receives 25 demerits as asked to withdraw from the school immediately.

A student disciplinary committee has been organized, and its purpose is to guarantee the protection of the students who feel they have been unjustly penalized. This committee is comprised of four teachers, two parents, and one student.

In a recent interview with Brother Alphonsus Maher, he stated, "This is a vastly different school; although the customs are much the same, many things have been added." There are six committees being formed. These include the Philosophy Committee, the Faculty Advisory Board, the Academic Standards Committee, the Administration Committee, the Social Activities Committee and the above-mentioned Disciplinary Committee. According to the principal, "We will have people assigned to these committees who can use their wisdom at their jobs." As far as the demerit system is concerned, "It is not something new, it has been used at many other schools, we use it because it is the fair way. The law is set down to the students, and they should know what the penalty will be

for each wrong they commit. The demerit system clearly shows the students what is expected of them. And it seems to be working!"

The backbone of the school lies in the administration. Our Principal, Brother Alphonsus, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts. He attended elementary and high school in the town of his birth. He gained his B.S. in education, his M.S. in Theology, both from Fordham University in 1952 and 1954 respectively. He has a professional diploma in administration and supervision from Saint John's University, awarded in 1967. He has taken many other courses and workshops over the years from Saint Francis University (Minn.), Catholic University of America, Saint Bonaventure University, University of California, and Long Island University. Brother Alphonsus has an impressive working record and is obviously a dedicated man.

When asked about the other members of the administration, Brother Alphonsus stated, "Mr. Grella is a very fair, just and conscientious man. Brother Edward is another very hardworking man. He is always doing something, he slave-drives himself and doesn't know when to stop working. I have every bit of confidence in each of them."

During the interview Brother Alphonsus stressed the point that he tries to tour the plant often, and to get to know the boys: "I can't remember all the names, but I do remember the faces."

Brother explained that the Board of Trustees was chosen by the parents. The Board is responsible for money matters and legal matters. They must answer to the Board of Education and the New York Board of Regents.

Bishop Ford Central Catholic High School is a community of persons, administrators, teachers, students and staff, united by their common bond of faith in God as expressed in the Roman Catholic tradition.

"The future of humanity lies in the hands of those who are strong enough to provide coming generations with reasons for living and hoping."

(The Church Today, 31)

Student Council: Ready to Act

Keith Dolan and
Gary Falcone

On October 1st, Ralph Piccarelli and Robert Wilson won the election for Student Council Presidents. With a landslide vote of 485 they defeated John Keegan and Tigh Casey with 168 votes, and Frank Caputo and Frank Pluchio with 121 votes.

Ralph Piccarelli (406) was a member of the Science Club, the school newspaper, and the National Honor Society at Bishop Ford High School. Ralph feels that he and Robert won because "The students of this school feel that they are important and I want to raise the school spirit." Ralph is determined to show the students what they are capable of doing. "I want to hold rallies and drives; their main purpose would be to jolt school spirit into an upward surge."

Robert Wilson (409), who had participated in

pole vaulting, judo, the Science Club, and field biology at Bishop Ford High School, wants also to raise school spirit: "Being a new school, the moral of its students is low; I want this new Student Council to have new ideas and achieve success."

Ralph and Robert have thought of a few stepping-stone programs to begin with. "We would like to get a candy machine for the cafeteria and have phones installed there. We would also like to hold inter-school activities, such as a roller skating party, dances, a Christmas party, and other such activities."

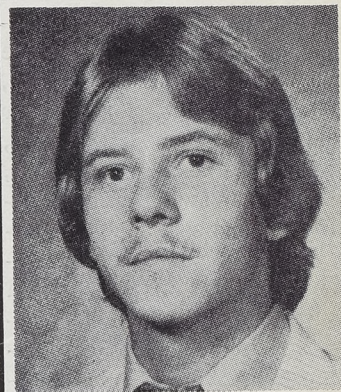
Brother August Sosa, the new moderator of the Student Council, stressed the fact that there are many innovations in the student government. In addition, the Council's constitution is being modified.

The elected officers will appoint a five man board

In Memoriam

It is with deepest sorrow that the Editors and Staff of *Highpoint* note the passing last summer of Michael Benc, a graduate of the class of 1976 of Bishop Ford High School, and of Thomas Doris, who would have graduated from Bishop Ford Central Catholic High School in 1977.

Both Mike and Tom spent some of their most precious years studying and working and playing with us here at Ford, and it is to their memory that we, their friends and schoolmates, dedicate this, the first issue of *Highpoint*.



Michael Benc



Thomas Doris

to select homeroom representatives. These representatives will be arranged in two houses: the first will include the upper classmen and the second will contain under classmen.

The main purposes of the Student Council as stated by Brother August, is "To have the feel of the student body and to work as a unifying body." There will also be a Spirit Commissioner and a Public Relations Committee to help unify the student body.

If the Student Council is to be successful the student body must help them in the effort.

Missing Vols., Empty Shelves Inquiring Reporter Brother Ed, Assistant Principal

Rubin Ramos

The Educational-Media Center on the third floor, under the supervision of Mr. John Bate, Sister Peggy Linahan, and Mrs. Cathrine Young, has been experiencing much difficulty regarding book thefts. According to Mr. Bate, "An average of 300 books per year has been either stolen or lost. There is no way to completely terminate the thefts."

While working at Bishop Ford Diocesan High School, Mr. Bate had instituted a plan which included the exclusion of book bags in the library. This plan failed to serve the purpose, and was dropped. "It's much cheaper to allow the thefts than to hire a guard." The possibility of a surveillance camera was discussed once, but nothing ever came of it.

When asked what books were stolen most often, Mr. Bate replied ironically, "Mostly books about crime and criminal justice, plus science fiction!"

Discipline in the library has been good so far. Mr. Bate attributes this to the demerit system.

Handling College Finances

Gregory Perrin

Aside from the adjustments which occur during adolescence, children cause their parents no greater problem than when they decide to enter college. At this time a family is faced with a shocking education bill in the cost of college tuition. Most parents are unsure of how to handle this problem. In such a situation the only answer is a loan. This in itself causes a problem that most families have never had.

Families in a low income bracket are able to call on government and private assistance plans that will ease the financial burden. But, for persons in middle or higher income brackets, where outside aid is limited, paying for the college education of one or more children can be an almost impossible challenge. As a result, many private lending institutions offer a variety of loan plans with different repayment terms and interest costs. Colleges themselves offer financial aid to needy students. And "needy" doesn't necessarily mean poor: it implies families that have problems financing their children's education. Besides loans, some colleges offer campus jobs and scholarships; unfortunately, the competition these is fierce.

Parents of college-bound students should first look to

government grants and guaranteed loans. These student loans are a unique form of consumer credit since the recipient does not have to be employed to be eligible, and repayment is delayed.

Students can borrow up to \$1,500 in the freshman year and \$2,000 in the upper grades, plus \$2,500 for graduate studies. The loan is 80% guaranteed by the Federal Government, and 20% by the state.

In Boston, the Richard C. Enight Insurance Company, after the loan has been granted, makes specific payments to the school annually and charges 12% interest on the unpaid balance. The four year loan, like most private plans, is insured and continues with or without the parents living.

Officials involved in education loan programs stress that loans should never be floated just because funds are available. The money must still be repaid, although the delinquency rate in federal guaranteed loans has been climbing steadily and is now near 17%.

A disturbing number of graduates has opted for bankruptcy and often their only indebtedness is a student loan. Organizations like the United States Aid are pushing for a change in the Federal bankruptcy law to exempt education loans from bankruptcy proceedings.

Question—"Who would you endorse for president and why?"

Michael Greco 204—"I would have to say President Ford, because he restored trust in the government and in the Republican party."

John Ferro 204—"I want President Ford to win, because we have seen what he is able to do as President of the United States."

John Cozzi 203—"I want President Ford to win because, since he has been appointed president, he has helped the country. I also believe that Jimmy Carter makes too many promises."

Christopher Logan 205—"I want President Ford to win, because he is sincere."

Salvatore Cacioppo 201—"I want Ford, because Carter is not a true politician. He makes too many promises."

Victor Levine 405—"Of the two main candidates, Ford seems to be the better. Mr. Carter talks about cutting down red tape, but actually his policies will increase it. President Ford has more reasonable policies than Carter, and Ford has picked us up from where we were two years ago."

Nicholas Zavadino 409—"I support Roger L. MacBride, the Libertarian candidate. It is time someone stopped the massive federal spending which has led to the bankruptcy of our government. The Libertarian party believes in the decentralization of government, and its top priority is individualism."

Richard Wittich 108—"I want Carter, because he seems to be able to do more for the United States. When New York was in trouble, Ford didn't help us with our financial problems."

Arthur Forte 204—"I want Ford, because Jimmy Carter beats around the bush, he doesn't speak clearly, and he is not trustworthy."

Robert McLaughlin 106—"I want Ford because we know that he is a good man and we can't afford to try a new man at this time."

Francis Stokes 208—"I would say Carter because I don't like Ford. I don't like Ford because, when he goes on trips, he goes for leisure and not for diplomacy."

John Randone 106—"Jimmy Carter, because he knows the condition of the working man and he'll help the United States. He will get jobs for the unemployed and he will strengthen our economy."

Joseph Bentivegna 201—"Jimmy Carter should be given a chance because he favors the middle-class working man. Some of our past presidents seemed to be interested only in themselves, but Jimmy Carter is interested in the people of the U.S."

Roy Galifi

Edward Bove

We are living in an ever changing world. All of us can see how our environment and we, ourselves, become different each day. We have all witnessed our old school, Bishop Ford H. S., become the new Bishop Ford Central Catholic High School. In this process the job of Assistant Principal has been given to our own Brother Edward Sullivan.

Many of you have come to know Brother Edward from your previous experiences at the old school. Yet some still don't know him at all up to this day.

Brother Ed was originally a native of Pennsylvania. He was born in Philadelphia in 1943 and was raised in Essington. He spent his childhood in the midst of a large family. He had three brothers and four sisters under the same roof with him.

When high school ended, Brother Ed came to New York to continue his education. He attended both St. Francis College and New York University. He received a Bachelor's degree in Social Studies at St. Francis and a Masters degree in the same subject at N.Y.U.

Prior to this term, Brother Edward taught for nine years at Bishop Ford High School. He was the chairman of the Social Studies Department and the Computer Coordinator. Brother has always had a deep interest in backpacking. He has often gone with students on hikes. He also enjoys collecting stamps and ice skating.

Auto Industry Looks For Economy

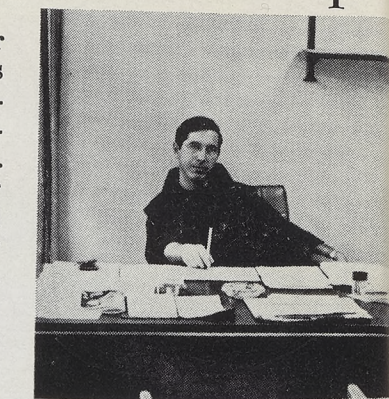
Keith Dolan

While every new model year is important, 1977 is especially so. It is the year in which the auto makers will begin shrinking their products so that greater fuel economy can be achieved.

General Motor's new standard-size cars are a perfect example. Close to one thousand pounds and twelve inches have been paired off some models. Consequently, smaller engines can be used. This trimming was accomplished without any loss of interior or trunk space, due to more efficient packaging of occupants and components.

Some models are more spacious than the larger ones. In addition, ride and handling closely matches that of the old standards. Again, this is the result of proper design.

The Impala/Caprice, Bonneville/Catalina, Le Sabre and 88 all share a 115.9 wheelbase and are approxi-



Bro. Edward

Now he has been appointed Assistant Principal of our new school. When I asked Brother how he felt about his new job, he replied, "I've been very busy. I've hardly had any time to think about that." He went on to say, "I think it is a tremendous responsibility." Brother Ed is very proud and takes his new position very seriously. He has many new duties to perform and many decisions to make, decisions which will affect many people's lives. Also, he is still the Computer Coordinator of the new school. He has gained many powers and many responsibilities this year, and he realizes this.

Brother added, "I'd just like to say that the students have been very cooperative so far and I hope they'll keep up the good work."

During the interview Brother told me that his only regret will be that he can't teach his students any longer. Brother Edward is the kind of person who wants very much to stay in touch with the students. This is a fine quality for a person who is our Assistant Principal.

mately 214 inches long. The traditionally larger Electra and Ninety-eight are built on a 118.9 inch wheel base with slightly over 220 inches in length. Both the 115.9 and the 118.9 inch models weigh in the vicinity of 4000 pounds. The Cadillac series, less than the Eldorado, has also been paired down. The DeVille and Brougham share a 121.5 wheelbase and measure 221.5 inches long. General Motors has also introduced a new Riviere that uses the 115.1 inch chassis and weighs 700 pounds less than last year's model.

Six cylinder engines are much more common than they were in 1976. V-8 engines of 260, 350 and 400 are carried over this year. New V-8 power plants displace 301, 305 and 403 c.i. Cadillac now uses a 425 c.i.

While not everyone will like these smaller models, they are undoubtedly the avant-garde of a new automobile generation.

BISHOP FORD CENTRAL CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL

500 19th Street

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 Moderator Mr. George A. McKay
 Principal Brother Alphonsus Maher, O.S.F.



'Round the Town

by Gary Falcone

The Movies

That's Entertainment, Part 2, is a sequined sequel to the hit movie *That's Entertainment*. In the style of the first movie, it is a splashy, sassy cavalcade of scenes from MGM movies from 1928 through 1957. The movie is not as entertaining as the original because all the best clips were used in the first *Entertainment*. But, even if this movie had been called *That's Leftovers*, you would still be in for a treat because of MGM's many magnificent star-studded films. The nostalgia trip alone will make you glow as you leave the theater.

All *The President's Men* is a first-rate movie that follows the Nixon era and the two brave reporters that uncovered the story who will live in infamy. Redford and Hoffman do a wonderful job as Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein. If there were a Pulitzer Prize for movies, *All The President's Men* would win.

Won Ton Ton is a rediculous take-off on the '50's *Rin Tin Tin* series. This movie has little or no plot, which contributes to its little or no audience turn-out. Madeine Kahn seems to be the highlight of this movie with her sensuous appeal. As far as Art Carney is concerned, he should have stuck with Tonto.

Taxi Driver, the morbid but well-made story of a vigilantly, set in the drab street surroundings of the big city, has little plot, but is a haven for violence, lovers and sadists alike. Robert Dinero plays his finest role here but, unfortunately, it is the most depressing of motion pictures.

The Bad News Bears is a wildly hilarious movie about the craziest little league team in the history of baseball. Walter Matthau makes this movie a heart-warming experience for all. It is recommended that you slide into your nearest theater to see this smash hit.

by Ivan Orrego

Theater

Grease is a musical parody of the songs and dances of the '50's. The remarkably young cast does a terrific job with the styles and songs by Jim Jacobs and Warren Casey. It's no wonder that *Grease* is one of Broadway's longest running plays.

Same Time Next Year is a sentimental story mixed with gentle humor. The plot revolves around a happy marriage and a twenty-five year affair which is rekindled each year. The cast is supremely led by Ted Bessel and Marlo Thomas, and is now appearing at the Brooks Atkinson Theater.

I Have A Dream with an outstanding performance by Billy Dee Williams as Martin Luther King Jr., is a magical tale of a great leader in the American Society. This evening of theater and music was conceived by Robert Greenwald and adapted by Josh Greenfield from the words of Martin Luther King. *I Have A Dream* is now being presented at the Ambassador.

Godspell, a musical adaptation of the Book of Matthew, is interwoven with dreary prologue and fantastic songs. This play, patronized widely for its popular music, will be enjoyed thoroughly.

Streamers, a play set in an Army barracks in Virginia during the year 1965, completes David Rabe's trilogy on the Vietnamese War. Though the play is not quite up to Mr. Rabe's other plays, *Streamers* is exceptionally strong and has an exceptionally well-developed cast.

Demerit System Under Control

Bart Retolatto

In this, the first year of Bishop Ford Central Catholic High School, a new system has been devised to maintain order. This demerit system was issued by the Board of Trustees, who also instituted a new set of rules and regulations.

The demerit system should be successful because it lets all students, from the freshman up to the seniors, know their responsibilities as students in this school.

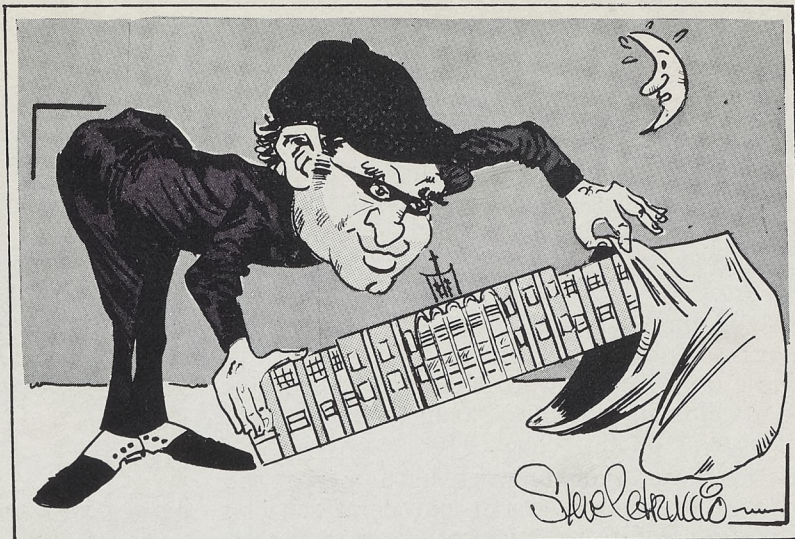
According to Mr. Rocco V. Grella, the Dean, the demerit system is working well. At least, "there have

been no negative reactions to it as yet."

The demerit system has decreased lateness and absence to a tremendous extent over last year. It has also made it easier to isolate problem students.

As far as students are concerned, the general feeling is against the demerit system. Joseph Caruso (402) stated, "The demerit system seems very strict, but the concept of the policy is good."

The discipline, although strict, is working for the improvement of the student body and the school.



Brooklyn: Then & Now

Ambrose Colella

Where is the City of Churches? What borough can boast of having more ethnically diverse people living together, Ebbetts Field (the former home of the Brooklyn Dodgers) etc? Of course you must know by now, it's Brooklyn, N.Y. But Brooklyn has changed since those "good old days."

Brooklyn is 81 square miles with 75 different neighborhoods. In the past, Brownsville was Jewish, Fort Greene was Irish, Sunset Park was Scandinavian, and East New York was Italian. In the old days Brooklyn had many movie houses such as the Strand, Melba, and the Orpheum. Brooklyn used to have a boat ride which, for a nickel, would take you to Staten Island. It was known as the Brooklyn Ferry, and left every 20 minutes. It was worth the ride to the 69th St. pier, but that is also part of the past.

The older people of Brooklyn tell of the change in surroundings "for the worst." The biggest problem that affects the borough is the exodus of its people. The positive side is that many younger people are remaining here, buying homes and working in Brooklyn.

The city has made efforts and business has benefitted, but not small business people. The city's efforts are concerned with large financial investments, such as the container terminal in South Brooklyn, or revitalizing the downtown area where the department stores are located. All of these renovations bring in more tax money for the city, but all along Flatbush Avenue south of Prospect Park there are many vacant stores due to the increase in crime in the area and less police protection. But these stores were owned by the small business man who put his life's savings into his business which he had to leave because of the "change in the area."

Brooklyn is a borough of strong community groups

Nickname Choices Reflect Views

by Steve Toriello

On Monday, September 13, Brother Edward Sullivan, our newly appointed Assistant Principal, clearly proclaimed that, by an overwhelming vote, the students had elected to keep the school colors of "red and black" and the nickname, "The Falcons."

Interested in what the ballots said, this reporter decided to investigate. The results were, to say the least, interesting.

According to statistics, there were 613 votes in favor of keeping the nickname and 524 votes in favor of keeping the school colors.

Samples of the other nicknames suggested by the student body are listed and categorized to show the varied opinions of the Ford students.

Sport Fans

Chargers
Lions
Vikings
Warriors
Rams
Raiders
Cowboys
Pacers
Jets
Brewers
Padres
Bicentennial Minded
Rebels
Independence Hill
Tories
Minutemen
Patriots
Red Coats
Unusual
The Yodels
Clowns
Friars
S.W.A.T.
Clippers
Pistons
Spirits
Brotherhood
Knights
Queens
Burnt
Stonies

Animal Lovers

Bulldogs
Cyclops
Dolphins
Cougars
Eagles
Fish Friers
Sharks
Beavers
Dragons
Scorpions
Sparrows
Dramatic
Destroyers
Demerits
Bombers
Defiant Ones
White Lightening
Fighting Saints
Hurricanes
Challengers
Conquerors
Burning Glory
Cannons
Killers
Clippers
Crusaders
Kingsmen
Gladiators
Pioneers
Dynamic Drabs
Mighty Knights

These names were chosen from among the hundreds submitted as being the most talented and noteworthy. But, if some people had had their way, the school colors might have been "Pink and Maroon" and the nickname would have been the "Roaches."

which know what their communities deem necessary, and what is best for the area. Lunch programs have been started in the Bedford Styvesant areas, and day care programs for working parents in the Sunset Park areas. There are many areas where programs haven't even been started, but this will all come about. Through Block Assoc.'s, areas that were once unclean are now cleaned up and absentee

landlords are made aware of their responsibility to the community.

Communities are changing, but this time it is for the better, and it will keep up this way as long as people care about their neighborhoods. The Brownstone houses of Brooklyn Heights are shining and clean, the Promenade Deck of Brooklyn Heights is busier than ever. So, as you can see, Brooklyn is alive and becoming better all the time.

The Editor's desk....

by Anthony A. Gallotto

Transportation Card Regulation: Unfair

Students who reside within a one and one-half mile radius of the private or parochial school they attend were not issued transportation passes. These passes were not issued due to a Transit Authority plan to decrease the loss of money suffered each year by issuing these passes to students.

The parents of these students who did not receive these passes pay taxes to the City of New York. A percentage of these taxes is given to the Transit Authority for the purpose of allowing a reduced transportation rate to students who attend public school.

The parents of these students work hard to pay the high tuition charged by the private or parochial schools. Must they also pay an additional twenty dollars a month for ten months of the year to send their children to school?

The usual bad weather conditions, such as rain or snow, make it extremely difficult to walk a mile or even half a mile to school. Such conditions could cause an increase in absenteeism, or at least an increase in lateness. All this will be due to the Transit Authority's unfair regulation.

Schools and parents are already getting together along with city government officials to oppose the Transit Authority on the reduced rate issue.

Student Council: Selections to Elections

In this, the first year of Bishop Ford Central Catholic High School, we need a student government that is strong, dependable, and dedicated.

To insure that this would occur, the school had first decided to select a committee of students who had exhibited these qualities in the past. A Student Council would have been selected from this committee.

When this proposal met opposition from the student body and other fronts, it was decided that elections would be held.

The system of campaigning that was decided upon seemed inefficient; after all, "an assault of posters and slogans does not a campaign make!" The fact that the decision to hold elections came quickly and that the campaign system is poor, raises the possibility that this election was only a token act.

Even though a Student Council was elected, who can say what they will do for the school? Are they there for their own prestige or to work on behalf of the student body?

Doubletalk

by N. Steven Zachary
"Home Sweet Home"

The Cardinal Ximenes Central Catholic Home for the Elderly, Decrepit, and Cretin-Minded stands—it is generally agreed—as the most perfect of institutions, situated in the most scenic of cities, in the most pleasant of boroughs, on the most approachable of streets. It has three windows and a spacious courtyard.

Named after the most sagacious, the most benevolent of churchmen, it prospered for many years while under the auspicious guidance of the late Father John Birch. He alone turned a worm-eaten, moss-covered, carbuncled, garbage-strewn hovel, into the well-oiled machine it is today.

"All who come here to live will run efficiently."

So said the good Father Birch.

When this most understanding of clerics first arrived, he detected a severe discipline problem. The home's occupants talked, some laughed, others sang songs. This was deemed extraordinarily serious. The Steering Committee agreed. This behavior had to be terminated. Again, the Steering Committee agreed. Punishment had to be quick, forthright, and proper. Once again the Steering Committee agreed.

"I am proud of and deeply moved by the cooperation this committee has given to the Director of Cardinal Ximenes."

So said the Chairman of the Steering Committee.

Demerits. All considered this concept to represent the most perfect of restraints. But in order for such a system to establish itself, Father Birch declared, a set of proscribed punishments had to coexist with the "red certificates," as the former had later come to be called.

Thus, inhabitants receiving two demerits were "asked"

Of Two Minds



This year HIGHPOINT will publish a series of editorial debates in conjunction with Saint Savior's High School's newspaper, SKYLINE. These debates will cover topics of current interest and be published simultaneously in each newspaper.

In the first editorial debate Marilyn Gabriel of SKYLINE and John A. Barnes, the Assistant Editor of HIGHPOINT, will address themselves to the question: "Should there be tuition in City Universities?"

Marilyn Gabriel

There definitely should be tuition at city universities. First, money for public education is provided for by middle class people's taxes. Some of these people do not have children and still must pay for the education of public school students. Still other middle class families have children in parochial and private schools and must pay for public education as well as the education of their own children. Also, with more money coming into the school, better books, materials and teachers can be acquired. The federal government can subsidize loans, grants, and scholarships. With better public schools, more people would drop out of private and parochial schools to get an equally satisfying public education. This would decrease the cost of private and parochial schools in order to get people into the schools. A student who wants an education at a city university could also pay his tuition by getting a campus job. With his

salary paying his tuition, his motivation to achieve in school is heightened.

There are times when a person accepts a free offer with the attitude of, "What have I got to lose?" However, if a student must pay for his own education, he may apply himself more and therefore will have a better chance to obtain the education he wants. When paying for what one wants, a person will think twice before entering a college. City colleges may be less crowded, thus giving the student the opportunity to procure the education he deserves.

People with no real college motivation will drop out and there will be a higher percentage of seriously interested students enrolled at city universities. Educational standards will, therefore, be improved.

The less qualified people will have dropped out and pursued something on a par with their level of qualification, and the more qualified students will remain in the university to study and pursue the fields of their choice.

to wear hair shirts; three demerits earned a "voluntary" rationing of bread and water; if a fellow were given ten demerits, he was "politely advised" to don sackcloth, sit in ashes, and beat his breast; some were told to go on pilgrimages, others to lie in the snow and hit themselves with a stick.

Awards were given out. Those monthly accumulating the most red certificates were burned in a combined pep rally-auto da fe. As the flames ascended to the heavens, the lucky winner's screams would be muffled by the Glee Club's most graceful strains. After the services, everyone would comment upon how lovingly its members harmonized, how perfectly they intoned, how wonderfully they sang. The Club's selections were especially liked; "Stairway to Paradise" and "You're the Match, but I'm the Fire," were thought most appropriate for a burning.

Recent observation of the Cardinal Ximenes Central Catholic Home for the Elderly, the Decrepit, and Cretin-Minded has led to much praise. We are told all is calm; there, peace prevails. Disruption and dissent are unheard of—words not to be mentioned; nor experienced, nor felt, nor practiced.

The institution's occupants are gentle little lambs.

Ah, well. So it goes.

John A. Barnes

Tuition at the City Universities is against the right of all American citizens to have a free, government-sponsored education.

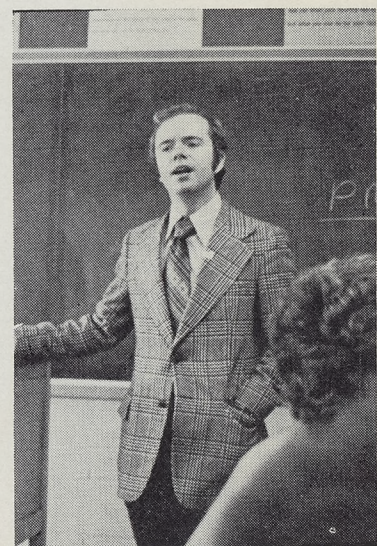
Granted, there is much abuse and loafing in the University system as it stands now. Quality education in the City University is a thing of the past. Reports of apathetic teachers, uncaring students, and married students bringing their small children right into the classrooms, are not at all uncommon.

Despite these sad truths, we cannot just turn our backs on the poor of our city who genuinely want an education in order to better their present situation in life, and who wouldn't ordinarily get that chance if it weren't for the free system. Where will they turn now?

High school educations are no longer enough to insure us a good job and a reasonably good income. Fifty years ago you had an opportunity to go to college or not, and even then only high or middle income families sent their children to college. Also, society then was far less mechanized and complex than it is now in the Space Age; there was no demand for computer programmers or data analysts.

There are those who argue that the tuition will bring great financial benefit to the city, but they have not looked at the whole situation objectively. Those students who can not pay the tuition were forced to drop out of the University. With nowhere to go, and unable to find jobs, they will probably go on welfare and collect unemployment, adding to the city's money problems. Others will probably turn to crime, adding to the pressures of the city's already overburdened police department.

So even though there are many arguments in favor of the tuition system, I still feel it is unnecessary.



Mr. George A. McKay has been appointed moderator of HIGHPOINT.

by Frank Caputo

On November 2nd voters will go to the polls to decide who will lead the United States of America for the next four years. Before the voter makes this all-important decision the voter should know the basic issues and positions of the major candidates, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter. This report is to inform the voting members of Bishop Ford regarding the issues.

Dealing with economy, President Ford favors a balanced budget to fight inflation; in fact, he feels that inflation is the number one problem. Ford believes that inflation has hurt all Americans and that, as he stated, "Inflation is the quickest way to destroy jobs." To control inflation, Ford would cut federal spending and balance the budget by fiscal year '79.

As for employment, Ford believes that jobs should come from the private sector. Ford would provide tax incentives for big business in order to help them grow and to lure more businesses into the cities.

On the other hand, Governor Jimmy Carter would create public work, public service jobs for the unemployed, and a CCC type program for the youth in the cities.

The President has criticized public works and public service jobs and has reasoned that they would cost too much and would not adequately provide jobs for those who need them. In short, they would not provide "immediate relief" to the unemployed. "The cost," Ford said, "would just add to inflation." Carter insists that the jobs created would not re-ignite inflation because "Our economy is performing under its capacities." Carter also charged that Ford is insensitive to the needs of the unemployed.

To fight inflation Carter would balance the budget by the year '81, and he has recommended a stand-by price wage control. He wants control over interest rates and the money supply, by making the term of the Federal Reserve Board run out at the same time as the President's.

On taxes, the President wants to cut an extra 10 billion dollars in taxes from individuals by increasing personal exemption from seven hundred and fifty dollars to one thousand dollars per individual. This would be added to the 18 billion dollar tax cut to corporations and individuals which Ford would make permanent.

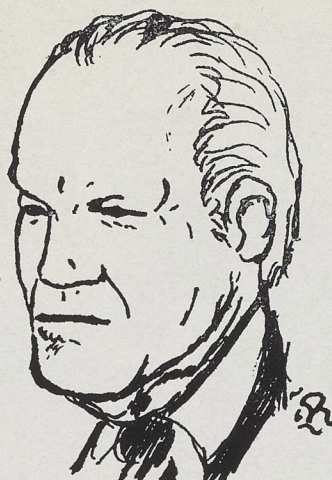
Matched to these cuts would also be a 28 billion dollar cut in Federal spending to fight inflation and help balance the budget. His reasoning is that the tax cuts would increase consumer spending which would increase production and thus increase or create the job market.

Jimmy Carter calls the tax system "welfare for the rich." Carter would overhaul the entire tax structure, and make it more simple closing unfair loopholes. Carter has not made specific points, but he has said that he favors the elimination of deducting the interest paid on mortgages by homeowners on their federal income tax.

Turning to welfare, the President favors tightening eligibility for welfare payments and putting more pressure on welfare recipients to seek jobs.

The largest welfare program is aid to families with dependent children. The President suggests a uniform payment scale across the country to provide, (a) equal treatment, and (b) allow Federal auditors to check on waste.

For social security, the President wants to put a ceiling on the increase of benefits and to increase the social security withholding



Political Analysis Presidential Election's



tax by 6 billion dollars.

On the subject of medicare, President Ford wants patients to pay more of the cost, and in medicaid he favors a limit to how much the Federal government would pay to the program.

Ford also wants the consolidation of many specific grants (to be used in specific programs) into "block" grants paid to states and to cities with less regulation on how they should be spent.

Governor Carter has proposed a partial Federal take-over of welfare from the state. This could be done by freezing contributions from the state at the present level and then letting the government finance the rest, including any increase in the program. He also favors a uniform payment scale throughout the nation.

Carter also believes in National Health Insurance and the consolidation of national health departments. These would be jointly funded by government workers and employees.

In cutting the bureaucracy, Jimmy Carter favors the complete reorganization of the executive branch of the government, cutting the number of agencies from nineteen hundred to two hundred. Although Mr. Carter does not give specifics, he does say that he would introduce a zero based budget.

President Ford has said that Carter's attempt to reorganize the government in Georgia failed, the budget went up to 50%, and the number of state employees went up 25%. With that kind of record, Ford doesn't believe that Carter could do a good job reorganizing the government.

Abortion is a key topic in this election. Ford has favored an amendment to allow the states to decide the issue, and Carter has totally opposed an amendment ruling on the subject, although he is against abortion.

Both Ford and Carter have taken the same stand on busing, both are opposed.

When it comes to energy, the President favors the elimination of price control on oil and natural gas as a way to increase production. He hopes this will increase the incentive to go out and search for a new oil supply and natural gas fields.

Jimmy Carter, on the other hand, opposes the plan since it would raise the price without necessarily raising production. Carter favors keeping price controls. It should be noted that at the time of this writing domestic production had decreased by one percent.

Along with the removal of price control, the President has also proposed a government corporation to finance energy projects which are too risky or too expensive for private business to handle.

To finance this corporation there would be an outlay of 100 billion dollars to be spent over ten years, 25 billion dollars provided by the government and 75 billion dollars provided by the sale of government bonds. It is to be run by a board of governors appointed by the President. The corporation's goal would be to produce other forms of energy besides oil.

Mr. Carter also favors developing other forms of energy, except nuclear power, but, unlike the President, he has not given specifics.

While the President is against "full and complete" pardons for draft evaders, Mr. Carter would grant these pardons.

In the defence program, Ford opposes cuts in the defence budget and favors the construction of the B1 bombers. The Republican Party wants defence that is "second to none." The Democrats favor a 5 to 8 billion dollar cut in the defence budget, and Carter has publically come out against the B1 bombers.

Commentary: T.V. Violence

Ralph Piccarelli

Starsky has his Hutch. Telly has his lollipop. Holmes has his yoyo. Needless to say, the fall season is back and so are the mountains of new television shows. Among the Nielson rating, viewer reactions, and personal program conflicts, most supposed winners may be reduced to molehills before the end of November.

Nevertheless, most shows start on basically the same premise, that the audience thirsts for new and exciting shows, and it is the main duty of the stations to quench it. But before success can be attained, TV shows must pass the proverbial prime time phase; they can be moved to a different time slot if the show turns out to be a possible failure.

This year's prime time is still another re-run filled with the continuing saga of cops and robbers, lawyers and clients, doctors and patients. One might come to the conclusion that producers are re-runs themselves. Yet most financiers

like to put out shows that receive the largest fan reaction.

It's quite an undertaking to make a new TV premise, and most producers will not gamble on anything new. The result? We get stuck with the usual violence-filled viewing hours. The man kills his wife, another man kills the husband, and some beat-up detective in a rumpled raincoat comes on to the scene to solve the case.

Psychiatrists have reported that small children are strongly influenced by TV violence, and too much could possibly cause a psychiatric problem. It was for this reason that the Three Stooges were canceled—their off-beat slapstick was considered a bad influence. Yet, brutal murder, robbery, rape, and good old American violence are a daily occurrence on the boob tube.

Whether the tone of future television shows will change to a cleaner, more wholesome one strictly depends on whether the viewers and society drastically change themselves.

The Skin We Live In

The fact that you are growing up . . . changing . . . maturing, affects your skin. As many as eight out of ten teenagers experience acne at some time or another. It is a simple part of the bodily transformation from childhood to adulthood. That's why we want you to better understand how to care for your skin during teen years.

Your skin has two layers, the epidermis (or outer layer) and the underlying dermis. The outer portion of the epidermis is composed of tightly bound dead cells that form a flexible, plastic-like membrane (horny layer) which acts as a protective barrier. Two kinds of tubes (called "ducts") come through the skin and end in "pores" (openings) at the skin surface—the sweat gland ducts and the oil gland (sebaceous gland) ducts. The oil gland is usually connected to a hair follicle, with both hair and oil emerging through the same duct opening. Oil (sebum) is produced by the cells of the sac-like sebaceous gland. It moves up the sebaceous gland, exits at the pore opening and spreads onto the skin's surface.

Even skin specialists don't agree on the exact causes of acne. One of the more widely held views, however, is that during the teen years, the sebaceous glands, tiny oil glands located

just below the skin's surface, become more active. They secrete a greaselike substance called sebum (oil) that flows through your pore openings to lubricate the surface of the skin and the hair and help make them waterproof. Sometimes, however, too much sebum is produced at once. Some people's skin cannot always cope with this excess oil. When this happens, some of the more active sebaceous glands become clogged or inflamed. This back up of oil can enlarge the sebaceous glands and bumps called acne blemishes form.

There are four ways to help your acne problem improve:

Keep clean. Cleanliness has to be given top priority in order to keep your skin healthy. Cleanse your entire face once and devote extra time to problem areas such as your chin, forehead or around the sides of your nose.

Rinse your face thoroughly and then gently pat your face dry with a clean towel.

Try to clean your face at least every morning and before you go to bed, and once in between, if possible.

Never squeeze or pick at pimples, blackheads or whiteheads. This can only aggravate acne blemishes.

Use an acne medication. No matter how carefully you care

for your skin, no matter how thoroughly you clean with soap and water or special cleansers, you still may experience acne blemishes. Don't be discouraged. There are tested acne medications available specially formulated to medicate acne problems when they do occur. A good medication is one that can be applied directly on blemishes or on specially oily areas. These medications help dry up, heal acne blemishes and absorb the excess oil often associated with blemishes.

Diet. There is no evidence that definitely proves that saying "no" to rich or fried foods will lessen your chances of getting blemishes. However, every individual reacts differently. To be on the safe side, try to avoid excesses of greasy foods and sweets.

Eat plenty of lean meats and fish, fresh fruits and vegetables, milk and milk products. We cannot guarantee that this will solve your skin problems, but nutritionally, this kind of diet will keep your body in good shape.

Exercise: Get plenty of exercise. Try to get outside in the fresh air where the drying effects of the sun's rays can help you attain really healthy looking skin to improve your acne condition.

(This article was reprinted from a Clearasil Pamphlet entitled "The Skin You Live In. Ed.)

Catalano's Corner

by Joseph Catalano

Along with the start of a new school year comes the start of a new track season which promises to be an excellent one for the entire team.

The season runs from September until June and is broken up into three parts: cross country, indoors and outdoors. The team is in the cross country season presently, and is already off to a fine start. At the West Lake Meet in Peekskill the Varsity team finished fifth in a field of twenty-three teams. The Varsity team finished sixth in a field of twenty-three teams at the Albert Magnus meet held at Bear Mountain. At both meets the Varsity team won a total of nine medals. At the Varsity meets the team uses only its top seven members who are: Charlie Powers (Senior), Matty Cole (Senior), Bill Mackay (Sophomore), Victor Vientos (Sophomore), Kenny Martinucci (Junior), Seamus Sullivan (Junior), and the seventh spot is between George Hernandez (Sophomore) and Tom Crowley (Senior). Charlie Powers, the number one man, is also the team captain, and has worked his way from the number one Junior Varsity man last year to the number one Varsity man this year. Charlie is currently the third best in the city.

The Varsity team is coached by the new Head of Track, Manuel Fernandez, who is taking the place of Mr. Donal Buckley who has gone to St. Anthony's High School in Smithtown.

The Freshman team is coached by Mr. Grammatico, and is also off to a fine start. At their first meet at Albert Magnus they came in second in a field of twenty-three teams. The Freshman team is led by Bobby Powers, brother of Charlie. Bobby is also the Team Captain and is currently second best in the city.

The cross country season ends on November 27th and runs into the indoor season. The indoor season includes pole vaulting, shot-put, the high jump and the hurdles. This team, which has not had any meets yet, is, nevertheless, working out every day, coached by Anselm Begley, a science teacher at Ford.

Sportlight:

Bob Wilson

John Ferro

Robert Wilson is a remarkable student, as well as a remarkable athlete. Bob hails from Saint Agatha's Grammar School in Bensonhurst, and has hopes of attending Saint John's University. He has consistently participated in track and field as a pole vaulter, and has won a few medals. During his attendance at Bishop Ford High School he won medals and trophies for judo.

Robert uses his time well; he manages to attend zoology class after school, to participate in intramurals, and to work out with the pole vaulting team.

Academically, Bob Wilson is a first-honors student with a surging interest in science. He has bright dreams for the school as well as for himself. On October 1st he was elected co-president of the Student Council. "I feel I can work for the improvement of my school while working for self-improvement of body and mind as well."

Robert Wilson was recently appointed Captain of the pole vaulting team: "My best advice to those who compete in pole vaulting or any other sport, is to keep your mind away from the competition and perform as you would during practice." Bob looks to the future with his eye on the Olympics.

Robert Wilson is a community-minded, academically fine person. And most definitely, Robert Wilson is a superstar.

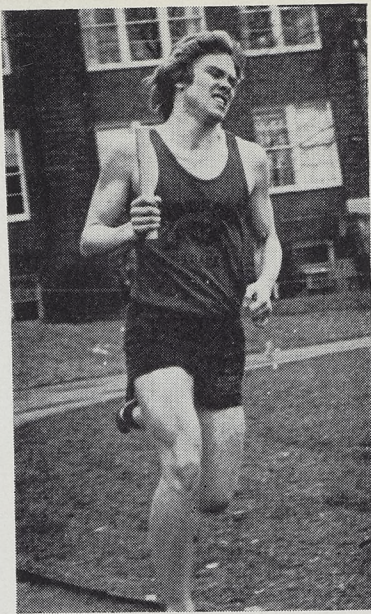


Robert Wilson, up and over.

The Dance Committee
Presents
"Welcome
To Forever"
Featuring
Phoenix
and
Midnight Trix
Tickets \$2.50

The drama club
presents

"The Odd Couple"



Tom Crowley in the lead

Sports Shorts

by Joseph Caruso and Gary Falcone

* The Table Tennis Team, recently organized under the direction of Brother Benjamin O'Reilly, is out to capture the City Title held by F.D.R. High School. The new table tennis team is primarily comprised of members of Bishop Ford High School's old team. The team is led by Frank Pluchino, Mike Chew, Joseph Caruso, Paul Wepy, and Faye Genadry. Together these players compose an individual record of 28-6.

* The Freshman Track Team took second place at the Westlake Cross-country meet early this year. The outstanding runners of this meet were Bobby Powers, Mark Purpora, Tom Anicito, Tom Carney, and Joe Casertano.

* At the Albertus Magnus Meet Bobby Powers and Mark Purpora won medals for their outstanding performances. These Freshman should be congratulated for their fantastic, competitive spirit.

* On October 2nd the Junior Varsity Track team finished third at the Saint Anthony's Track Meet. The Varsity finished fourth at that same meet. Medal winners include Charlie Powers, Matt Cole, Edward Giltenan, Steve Arle, Matt Layden, Peter Caufield, Joe Pastore, Anthony DeVito, Robert Campolo, Tony Prochino and Manny Vacquez.



Faye Genadry in Competition.

Intramurals

by John Cozzi

This year a bigger, brighter and more advantageous intramural program has been instituted. With this '76-'77 school year being the beginning of the era of a new and better Bishop Ford, Mr. Fusco and Mr. Polanski, the director and assistant director, respectively, have set forth to build on and rejuvenate last year's program. This new program is richer and more interesting and, if all goes smoothly, will be profitable for all.

This year's program includes three-man basketball, which started in last September and officially began the intramural program. Other activities will include volleyball, which is starting soon, and one-on-one basketball, football, hockey, bowling, five man basketball, ping pong, chess, checkers, and softball. Superstar week will be sometime in February or March.

There has been a tremendous turnout for three-man basketball, with approximately two hundred freshmen, sophomores, and juniors participating. This sport featured homeroom against homeroom, and the competition is by single elimination. The winners of the competition were announced during the second week of October. Because of over-due deadlines with the printer, they have not been published in this issue.

An important aspect of this year's activities is the introduction of league play instead of single elimination in the shorter sports. This simply means that there will be more games lost before teams are eliminated. Mr. Fusco also hopes to introduce faculty participation in these sports by having faculty members play against the winners of each division.

Intramural night will occur sometime in May, with trophies and medals being awarded to the best in each of the various sports events. This will constitute the official end of the intramural program.

The gym will be open every Wednesday night from six-thirty to eight, only for students who attend Bishop Ford High School. Each participant must show his I.D. card at the door, and sign in and out of the gym. With all these activities going on, Frank Fusco and Walter Polanski are looking for students to be sports directors and referees. Anyone interested should get in touch with these teachers.

Mr. Fernandez: Teacher and Coach

Patrick Parisi

Mr. Fernandez is celebrating his tenth year as a Spanish teacher here at Bishop Ford. He was, and continues to be, involved in athletic competition and coaching.

Mr. Fernandez started teaching here in the school year 1966-67. While here only one year, he was put in charge of intramurals, and later became the moderator of the track team. At present he is head varsity coach of the track team. Mr. Fernandez thinks that, with a lot of work, the track team may be able to take the city championship this year or next.

It's not an easy job being head varsity coach of the track team because the job requires approximately twenty-five hours a week, and the season stretches from early September until the first week in June.

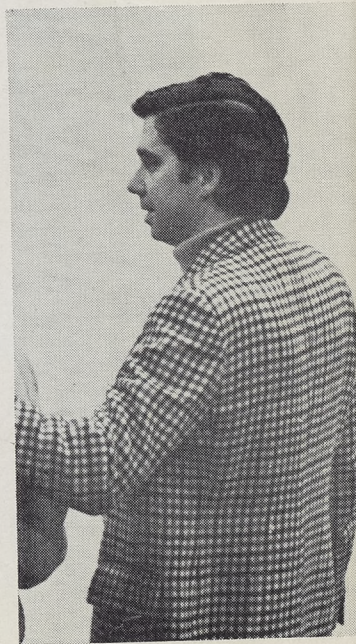
In his spare time, Mr. Fernandez also coaches the basketball team at St. Mary Mother of Jesus Church.

While teaching Accounting at La Salle in Cuba, the Castro regime came into power and took over private education. Mr. Fernandez was given an ultimatum: leave, or stay and

teach what they (the Communists) wanted him to teach. Needless to say, Mr. Fernandez left. He left for Spain in 1961, and spent nineteen months there working and going to college. He came to America in 1963.

Mr. Fernandez's family came from Cuba in 1969. He and his family were reunited after eight long years.

As for the demerit system: Mr. Fernandez agrees with it, and is a strong enforcer of it!



Mr. Fernandez